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GERMANS WIPE OUT RUMANIAN INVADERS OF HUNGARIAN AREA

Fighting Group Annihilated—Soviet-Rumanian Thrusts in Carpathians Foiled

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—German troops, yesterday, fully defended their positions against Soviet and Rumanian troops in the struggle for passes in the southern area of the Eastern Carpathians, according to frontline reports.

One Rumanian fighting group which crossed into Hungarian territory after crossing the Carpathians from the south were totally wiped out after fierce fighting. Red forces also brought up considerable troops in this sector, but were unable to make any headway along the entire front sector. No fighting developed in other sectors of the Carpathians.

Soviet tank formations made abortive attempts to clean out the German troops between Sereth and Pruth and west of Pruth.

Soviets on Bulgarian Border

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Malinovsky's Soviet forces which reached the town of Giurgiu on the Bulgarian border 40 mile south of Bucharest, yesterday, further consolidated their 40-mile front from Giurgiu to Oltenita, according to Soviet reports.

The reports said that other Soviet troops, fanning out west and north of Ploesti, gained additional ground. Some units are now within 60 miles west of Ploesti. Soviet troops are advancing westward through the southern foothills of the Transylvanian Alps to effect a junction with Tito's partisan armies operating in Jugoslavia.

Luftwaffe Blasts Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—In daring low-level attacks against Soviet deployments in the southeast Carpathians, yesterday, German battle-plane squadrons destroyed 11 Soviet planes parked at an airfield in Rumania.

Soviet troop concentrations in the Baltic area were also attacked by German bomber formations on the same day.

Reich Troops Withdrawing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—While it is reported that Red Army forces are concentrating on the Rumania-Bulgaria border in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, Moscow radio today announced the report from Bucharest that German troops are withdrawing into northeastern regions of Bulgaria and Sofia.

It said that several military trains with German soldiers are daily passing through Sofia in a northwesterly direction. The Germans are passing through northwestern Bulgaria with all their arms being sent back from the Rumanian front. It is reported that the Bulgarian authorities are rendering the Germans all assistance.

Minor Clashes Reported

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Fighting in the northern sector of the Eastern Front consisted of minor engagements. The Soviets assembled five to six tank corps in the area of Mitau and in about the same strength is assembling forces south of Bauske and northwest of Modohn. It may be assumed that the operations will be synchronized in order to cut off the northern wing of the German eastern front. On Saturday, no fighting of importance occurred. German bombers and battle planes set on fire 46 fully-laden transport trains and destroyed at least 100 vehicles.

REICH EVACUATES 2 ISLES

Troops Leave Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat Off Cannes

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The successful evacuation of the two Mediterranean islands off Cannes, Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat, on August 22, due to increased enemy pressure on the Riviera front was announced today.

On the night of August 22, the entire German garrison of the two small isles with all its arms was taken to the mainland in seven trips across the six kilometer stretch of water, in the face of shelling from British cruisers and destroyers, the report said.

Report Says Members Of Japanese Legation In Rumania Are Safe

Since Rumania's desertion from the Axis camp, anxiety had been felt for the safety of the members of the Japanese Legation in Rumania, but they and their family members, totaling 14, including Minister Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Secretary Chiun Sugihara, and Military Attache Shimanuki are safe, according to an official telegram reaching the Foreign Office on Monday.

GERMANS CONSENT TO LEAVE FINLAND

Premier Hackzell Issues Warning to Nation About Dangers Lying Ahead

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Dr. Wipert von Bleucher, German Minister to Finland, informed Carl Enckel, Finnish Foreign Minister, last Friday that the Germans have consented to evacuate Finland before September 15, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Means Heavy Sacrifices

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—The Finnish press, yesterday, appealed to the understanding of the people in regard to the decision taken by the Government to open negotiations with the Soviet Union and emphasized that the road now being taken would demand heavy sacrifices from the Finnish people, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Hackzell Explains Situation

Domei

HELSINKI, September 3.—Premier Hackzell of Finland in a speech, today, attempted to justify the decision of his Government to sever relations with Germany. He said that the Finnish Parliament on Saturday held a meeting in camera in order to discuss the problem of reestablishing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Finnish Government.

As the military and political situation had undergone a considerable change recently, he said, the Government, after careful preparation, approached the Soviet delegation in Stockholm on August 25 with the enquiry whether the Soviet Government was prepared to receive the Finnish delegation for negotiations concerning armistice and peace terms.

The Soviet reply was received on August 29 and reads as follows: Finland should break off her relations with Germany and demand Germany to withdraw her troops from Finland within two weeks. As soon as these preliminary terms have been fulfilled the Soviet Government will be ready to receive the Finnish delegation in Moscow in order to discuss armistice and peace terms, or both.

Continuing, the Premier stated that the Finnish Government had arrived at the conviction that steps must be taken in order to arrive at an agreement with the Soviet Union. The Parliament approved this decision and passed a vote of confidence in the government. The problem of the German-Finnish relations as settled by the decision of the preceding Finnish Government to the effect that Finland should not sign a separate peace treaty, was considered as superannuated and therefore, that it was no longer binding to the State President after the change of the president in office.

During his statement Premier Hackzell had to admit that the armed help rendered by Germany to Finland on the basis of this agreement had been of "great value."

The Premier then issued a warning against unexpected dangers which might be hidden on the road which was now being taken by Finland, "particularly since the terms which the Soviet Union would insist upon, were absolutely unknown."

Must Capitulate

Domei

AMSTERDAM, September 3.—Concerning the decision of the Finnish Government to arrive at an understanding with the Soviet Union, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes: Finland has now accepted the unavoidable truth. The Finns will have to capitulate without the slightest opposition and to accept the terms dictated by Moscow.

Cosme Visits Shigemitsu

French Ambassador Henri Cosme visited Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 3 p.m. on Monday and conferred on the current international situation.

ANTI-AXIS ADVANCES TO WITHIN 48 MILES OF BELGIAN CAPITAL

U.S. 1st Army Crosses Border—Patton's Forces Said Nearing Siegfried Line

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Units of the American 1st army, yesterday, penetrated into Belgian territory and, advancing five miles beyond the border, captured the village of Tournai, 48 miles from Brussels, according to AP frontline dispatches.

German sources said that spearheads of the American 3rd army crossed into territory within three miles of the Luxembourg border while parts of this group are engaged in bitter combat with German troops on the western bank of the Moselle, north of Metz. Hence, the battle for France has now developed into a bitter battle for the German-French frontier.

Nearing Siegfried Line

Other anti-Axis reports disclosed that Patton's American 3rd army is heading for Thionville on the Moselle. Should they capture this town they would be standing in front of the Siegfried line a little over 20 miles from the Saar.

Hodge's American 1st army has entered Belgian territory and is now engaged in fierce fighting. It is reported, however, that the Germans have cut open the dikes in the lowlands.

Dempsey's British 2nd army, supporting the left wing of the American 1st army, captured Douai and is heading for Lille and then to Dunkirk.

Trailing behind the British and American spearheads are the Canadian 1st army units which, it is reported, reached Abbeville on the lower Somme. Apparently they are aiming at the encirclement of the German troops operating along the western coastal region. Parts of this army are within two miles of the outskirts of Le Havre.

City of Lyons Entered

American and French rebel forces entered Lyons, it was announced tonight by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Mediterranean area.

It also disclosed that troops of the American 7th army, advancing northward east of Lyons, succeeded in crossing the Aisne River and reached Bourg, 35 miles northeast of Lyons.

BARUCH CONTINUES FIGHT FOR MORE COMPENSATION

New York Financier States Postwar Unemployment Money Totally Inadequate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 2.—Continuing his fight for a bigger postwar unemployment compensation, the New York financier, Bernard Baruch, adviser to the Office of War Mobilization, attacked the Lower House bill on that point by declaring that "it is absolutely inadequate."

Baruch, who has been a leading White House adviser on post-war problems, stated that he has prepared to arrange a compromise.

"The most important determining factor," he said, "is the cost of living as it varies in different states. The purchasing power of the unemployment compensation should be of primary concern."

Among other things, the House of Representatives rejected the Senate's extension of the compensation to Federal employes and the Federal retaining of war workers for other jobs.

NEW BULGAR CABINET SET

Muravieff Appointed Premier and Also Foreign Minister

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Costor Muravieff has been appointed Bulgarian Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister in the new Bulgarian Cabinet, according to a Tass report received here.

Other members appointed are Alexander Girginoff, Finance and Economic Minister; Vigirl Dimoff, Home and Traffic Minister; Boris Pavloff, Justice and Education Minister; Christo Petroff, Agriculture Minister; Major-General Ivan Marinoff, War Minister; General Theodossy Daskaloff, Public Works Minister; and Muschanoff, Buroff and Gitscheff, all Ministers without Portfolio.

Phillips' Recall Sets Fuse For Indians In U.S. To Renew Anti-British Movement

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—Revolving around the recall of William Phillips, political adviser to the anti-Axis invasion forces, a movement against the British Indian policy again came to the fore in the United States and the Indian nationals residing there, taking advantage of this opportunity, have commenced a furious anti-British movement to achieve their objective of becoming independent, according to a New York dispatch reaching here.

There is in the United States an Indian organization called the Free India National Committee. This committee has, this week, newly published its organ entitled, "The Voice of India," in the preface of which was stated: "We should make India's systematic voice be heard in Washington by all means. Our cry is not a formal voice, but it is the voice that most faithfully conveys the touching demands of the Indian masses."

Apparently this is an indication that the Indians in the United States are making positive efforts toward gaining the support of both the American Government and people toward their independence movement.

It is stated that the Free India National Committee has among its members noted Indian scholars and writers. It is also reported that a sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, will shortly visit the United States in order to participate in the anti-British movement there.

BRITISH ADVANCING NEAR PESARO CITY

Yanks Cross Arno River West Of Florence and Reach Pisano Foothills

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The British 8th Army which yesterday opened their attack aiming at the Po plains plunged through the German "Gothic Line" on a 20-mile front and the spearheads advanced to within nine miles north of Pesaro, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Rome today. The British troops are at present engaged in heavy fighting along the whole front against greatly reinforced German forces.

Meanwhile, the American 5th Army crossed the Arno River west of Florence. It is reported that the left wing of this army which forced a crossing on the lower Arno near Pisa had reached the Pisano foothills of the German-held vantage points behind Pisa.

British Intensify Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Against a front of little less than 20 kilometers in the Adriatic coastal sector, the British 8th Army attacked the German lines without interruption from early yesterday to this morning. The attacks took place in the area between the coast and Saludecio.

After a fluctuating and heavy fighting, the British gained a local indentation in the Mondaino area which was checked in front of the German bolt positions.

About seven kilometers farther east, British and Canadian troops pushed forward northward to the Montecchio and Tarobo sectors and with support from their ships, they gained some ground. The thrust was finally checked in the area south and southeast of Cattolica. Enemy forces lost 162 tanks in their three-day attempts to force a break-through on the Foglio River.

In the area north and northwest of Florence, German troops detached themselves further according to plan and without enemy pressure. At the lower Arno, German troops likewise evacuated the northern bank of the river.

Meanwhile, German airmen carried out successful attacks against enemy supply traffic in the sector east and southeast of Florence. Notwithstanding stiff air resistance, severe damage was inflicted on enemy vehicle columns moving in the narrow mountain roads. All German planes returned to their bases safely.

ITALIANS THINK SOVIETS WILL DOMINATE EUROPE

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—William Bullitt, diplomatic adviser to President Roosevelt and former U.S. Ambassador to France, pointed out that the Italians think that the Soviets will dominate Europe after the war in his article contributed recently to the magazine Life, according to a New York dispatch received here. Bullitt wrote as follows:

"The Italians fear that they may be placed under Moscow's domination after the war. They think that another world war is unavoidable because the Anglo-American Powers have yielded to the Soviet policy without being able to assume a stout attitude for the maintenance of the independence of various minor European nations and they also think that the Soviet Union will eventually dominate entire Europe. Moreover, it is opined that even if Britain emerges victorious in the present war, she would be none other than an 'exhausted victor.'"

AMERICAN ATTITUDE ASSAILED BY BRITON

Commentator Candidas Hits Back at Criticism of British Indian Policy

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The Daily Sketch's political commentator, Candidas, in a signed article in today's issue, vehemently attacked the Americans for their criticisms of the British over the recent recall to the United States of William Phillips, Chief of the "United States Office of Strategic Services," from London.

"If the Americans wish to maintain a close relationship between the United States and Britain, it would be well for them to refrain from attacking Britain's India policy," the writer said.

Describing the speech made in the Senate by Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, as a fitting example of such high-handed American attitude, the writer said that Chandler's demand that President Roosevelt make a clear statement of the conditions in India is "rude and impertinent." It only results in increased anti-British sentiment among the Americans, Candidas pointed out.

Britain Not Responsible

"Senator Chandler stated that India might become a scene of civil strife," the writer said. "If civil disturbances break out, Britain is not responsible for that, and there is no probability of such troubles occurring in India. Even if such a situation should prevail, a large majority of the Indian population will acclaim the British forces' entry into the country to restore peace and order there. To maintain peace in India is the part which Britain has willingly undertaken to play.

"Certainly, the Indians prefer being ruled by Britain to being ruled by the United States, for the Indians know that such incidents as the traffic strike which recently broke out in Philadelphia are frequent occurrences in America. The strike broke out because 'white' laborers opposed the employment of Negro workers by Philadelphia's municipal authorities. Let us remember that the United States which poses as a gentleman when criticizing Britain's India policy, is a scene of such an incident.

"The Negro problem in the United States is one of the most serious ones in the world today and will certainly prove to be a grave issue in post-war reconstruction of the world. Colored races which have joined the anti-Axis have been preached the principle of racial emancipation and they believe that they are fighting for that cause. Then, when the anti-Axis wins the war thanks to their efforts, what are we going to give them?

Hits Discrimination

"The 'whites' will tell the colored peoples that although the latter had given them much help for victory, they cannot share the fruit of the triumph. The 'whites' also insist that the colored peoples cannot be accorded equal opportunities for the reason that they have a darker skin.

"So long as the white men maintain such an idea, the colored peoples will have been completely defeated even if the anti-Axis wins the war. Seen from a broader angle, this means that after all, the 'whites' too will have lost the war, for the colored peoples will undoubtedly refuse to accept obediently the inferior position the 'whites' will have imposed on them. Thus, a seed will have been sown for the most terrible war in human history—a war between the white and non-white races."

VEHEMENT PROTEST IS LODGED WITH U.S. FOR VIOLATING DEAD

Note to America Demands Decent Burial of Japan's Fallen, Reveals Iguchi

The Japanese Government has lodged a strong protest with the United States Government for the desecration of fallen Japanese soldiers by American soldiers and civilians, it was revealed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday.

In the protest, which was delivered through the Spanish Embassy in Washington, the Japanese Government demanded that the United States Government immediately bury with due honor the skulls and other bones of fallen Japanese which had been sent as souvenirs from the front and that the U.S. Government also "take adequate and effective measures so that such atrocious deeds as mentioned above may never again be committed by United States soldiers and citizens."

Mr. Iguchi disclosed that the Vatican had also been informed of the note, which was dated August 22, through Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, and the International Red Cross Headquarters at Geneva through the Japanese Legation in Berne. Mr. Iguchi said that the Japanese Government was awaiting a reply from the United States Government.

The text of the protest follows:

"According to a very reliable report, the official weekly of the Missouri Roman Catholic Archdiocese, the Register, referring to the fact of children playing with the skull of a Japanese soldier sent as a souvenir from a United States soldier in the South Pacific war theater, has declared that out of honor due to the human body after death the skull should be decently buried. The weekly solemnly warned Americans against accepting Japanese skulls or other bones as souvenirs in the future. The same dispatch also reports that it was revealed by Drew Pearson, the writer of the Washington Merry-Go-Round, that Francis Walter, Representative from Pennsylvania, has presented President Roosevelt with a letter-opener made from the forearn bone of a Japanese soldier killed in the Pacific.

"The Japanese Government is astonished to learn that United States soldiers should have desecrated the remains of Japanese soldiers who had died honorable deaths at the front and sent them to their home country as souvenirs and that some United States citizens should have accepted them and allowed them to be played with as if they were toys. Such is not only a glaring and serious transgression of the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the 1929 Geneva Convention for Amelioration of Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armies at the Front but also an unpardonable violation of the principles of humanity.

"As one of the instances of what may be regarded as causes which have led to the unscrupulous perpetration of such an atrocity as mentioned above the following fact may be mentioned, namely, that the April 1, 1942 issue of the New York Times published a facsimile of the paper entitled Japanese Hunting License. It bears the signature of Brigadier-General Robert Druig of the United States Marines, and contains such phrases as: Open season: Free ammunition and equipment with pay: Join the United States Marines. Distributing these licenses among young men of enlistment age, the United States authorities, apparently looked upon Japanese subjects as if the latter were wild beasts. Recruited and trained in such an inhuman spirit, the United States soldier, it is considered, has naturally taken a cruel attitude toward Japanese soldiers and almost naturally desecrated their dead bodies.

"The Japanese Government hereby lodges the most vigorous protest with the United States Government against the above-mentioned inhuman act of desecrating the bodies of dead Japanese soldiers. The Japanese Government demands that the United States Government immediately buries with due honor the bones in question and take adequate and effective measures so that such atrocious deeds as mentioned above may never again be committed by United States soldiers and citizens."

Slovak Commander Fired

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Slovakian President Dr. Josef Tiso yesterday discharged the commander of the Slovakian army, the Slovakian Government announced the same day, according to a Bratislava dispatch received here.

Prime Minister Invites 87 Members of House To Official Luncheon

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Monday invited to his official residence 87 leading members of the House of Representatives, including Speaker Tadahiko Okada and Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Chief Secretary Hisao Oki, and Directors Seiju Ando and Seiichi Aoki, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. From the Government's side, Prime Minister Koiso and members of the Cabinet as well as Takeo Tanaka, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau, were present. They exchanged opinions on the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session and Prime Minister Koiso asked for their cooperation in the future.

OGASAWARA GROUP BLASTED BY RAIDS

Enemy Intensifies Chichijima, Yiojima Attacks—Nippon Units Beat Off All Invaders

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 4.—In several waves, a total of about 100 enemy carrier-borne planes came attacking Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara group, Saturday, while another formation of 100-odd anti-Axis aircraft, in several groups, attempted to carry out a raid on Yiojima Island. Meanwhile, an enemy fleet bombardment was directed at Yiojima Island. On the following afternoon, 21 large enemy planes again attacked Yiojima Island but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

A group of 15 small enemy planes failed to attack our position on Wotje Island in the Marshall group on Saturday morning when the Japanese successfully defeated the raiders.

Over Tarao Island a unit of 19 small planes of the anti-Axis air forces carried out a daylight attack on September 2. The Japanese Forces stationed there repelled all the invaders.

Japanese Units damaged one plane out of 41 enemy invading craft that attacked Palau Island yesterday. All the other raiders were driven back.

On the previous day, another formation of 32 enemy planes came attacking the same island but their raid ended in a failure.

Sixteen enemy P-47 fighters launched an attack on Pagan Island in the Mariana Group on September 2 when the Japanese Units on the spot engaged in a counter-attacking fight and repulsed the enemy after damaging one plane.

Air Raiders All Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, September 4.—Japanese Forces at Bula on Ceram Island shot down one enemy plane and damaged three others on September 1, in intercepting a formation of 68 enemy aircraft. Damage on our side was negligible.

An aggregate total of 75 enemy fighters and bombers made a futile raid at Davao on Mindanao Island on September 2. The vigorous Japanese counter-attacks caused confusion among the enemy raiders who fled. In this combat, the Japanese damaged one enemy plane.

Counter-attacking 21 4-engined enemy planes, that attacked Boeton in the Celebes yesterday, Japanese Units shot down seven raiding craft and damaged six others.

Japanese Units at Menado in the Celebes succeeded in repulsing 16 enemy B-24 bombers that came attacking yesterday. In the previous day's combat with 17 enemy fighters and bombers, the Japanese shot down two raiders beside blasting seven machines previously reported.

Nelson Leaves Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 3.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking, left Moscow for Chungking today, says a Moscow dispatch.

NIPPON UNITS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE ON FOE SOUTH OF HENGYANG

Now Closing in on Changning; Chungking 36th and 37th Armies in Confusion

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 3.—The Japanese Units at dawn on August 29 started a large-scale offensive against the Chungking troops of about 20 division strong which have been concentrated southwest of Hengyang from the Sixth, Fourth and Seventh War Zones.

The Units which started their advance from a point eight kilometers west of Leiyang reduced Yingtienpu, an enemy stronghold located on the west bank of the tributary of Siang River, and then Chutangshih on September 1. They are now closing in on Changning, strategic keypoint 50 kilometers south of Hengyang, and the enemy 36th and 37th Armies have already shown signs of confusion.

The units starting from Yungfeng occupied a point 30 kilometers southwest of Yungfeng on the morning of August 30 and are closing in on Chiehling in hot pursuit of the remnants of the 100th, 79th and 70th Armies.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces on the right flank which started from Hengyang reduced Lunghsingchiao on August 30 and Mengkunghsiu on August 30 and occupied Tungchungkow, 30 kilometers west of Hengyang, on September 1. They are now giving hot pursuit to the two divisions of the 87th Army.

Those Units which started their drive from the sector south of Hengyang advanced to the line connecting Kiehkungpu, 20 kilometers south of Hengyang, and Hsishan on August 29. The area of the huge campaign extends from Yungfeng in the north to Changning in the south, stretching over a distance of 100 kilometers.

Drive Toward Chiyang

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Part of the Japanese Forces has already reached a point 32 kilometers away from Chiyang, reports the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking. His dispatch follows:

Although the Chungking army headquarters has just suggested that the Japanese Forces would drive against the Chungking troops in a frontal storming attack on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway and that they would also advance in an encircling operation from the north and east toward Chiyang, 80 kilometers southwest of Hengyang, part of the Japanese Forces has already reached a point 32 kilometers away from Chiyang, 80 kilometers from Lingling, the enemy's air base.

Paoking Seen New Battleground

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—Crack Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, continuing their ceaseless advance since the fall of Hengyang, have been and are smashing the enemy troops everywhere.

Meanwhile, a Chungking dispatch reaching here today presumes that a severe battle may shortly take place in the vicinity of Paoking because the Japanese Forces are preparing to advance to the west of Hengyang. The dispatch says as follows:

"According to a foreigner who returned from the Hengyang front on August 31, the Japanese army, with a strong fortress built at a point seven miles from Hengyang, is directing terrific gunfire on the Chungking army. The Chungking army has often counter-attacked the Japanese but it cannot silence the Japanese because of the shortage of guns. Meanwhile, inasmuch as powerful Japanese Units are now making preparations to advance to the west of Hengyang, a severe battle is likely to take place shortly in the neighborhood of Paoking."

F.D.R. Abolishes Office

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt has officially abolished the office of Rubber Director and transferred most of its authority and functions to the chairman of War Production Board, according to a Washington report. Roosevelt abolished the office following the resignation of Bradley Dewey, Director of the Office of Coordinator of Rubber Products.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN U.S. WIDELY SPLIT

Among Issues Is Negro Question in Southern States; Foreign Policy Criticized

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 3.—The Democratic Party this year is more hopelessly split than ever before in its history, the New York Times reported on August 21.

The Democratic Party is composed of at least three elements which have little or no relation to one another. First, there is the Solid South; second, there are the Democratic Party machines of the Northern cities; and third, there are the New Dealers who, until President Roosevelt came into power, were independent liberals voting for candidates of one party or the other.

How the political machines in most cities became Democratic is a complicated story. Immigrants from Europe who usually knew and cared nothing about American politics, were glad to sell their votes for a few dollars or for help from machine politicians in getting jobs or in avoiding minor law transgressions.

As for the third element—the New Dealers—these liberals constitute several million persons scattered through strategic northern states.

Solid South Conceded

That the Democrats will get the Solid South goes without saying. However, they must carry a number of northern states in order to win the election. This year, for example, it is generally believed that President Roosevelt will have to carry New York, California and two or three other Northern States. It is therefore understood that the real contest will take place in these northern states.

During President Roosevelt's first few years in office when the depression was at its worst, he enjoyed the support of all elements in his party. Since then, however, the southern conservatives have gradually drawn away from him until at present they are in open revolt.

Moreover, the New Dealers are a questionable element. They are beginning to feel that President Roosevelt does not take them as seriously as he should.

Furthermore, the Solid South is not to be taken too much for granted by President Roosevelt. The South is overwhelming Protestant. Though the Ku Klux Klan has been formally abolished, its spirit still reigns and objects to the President's catering to the many millions of Catholics who are concentrated mostly in the Northern cities. Moreover, the South, as a whole, is violently against trade unions. Its textile mills have always been operated on the open-shop principles.

Finally, it must be remembered that the anti-Negro feeling still permeates the south. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, in particular, have been accused of encouraging ideas of racial equality.

The Southern conservatives are at present engaged in a conspiracy to get complete control of the party. The Electoral College is now pure formality in American politics. The citizens in each state do not vote for the President and the Vice-President. They vote for the electors who, in theory, may then cast their ballots for the candidate. Though for a hundred years or more these electors have accepted the will of the people, they are not legally compelled to do so, and will therefore cast their votes in such a way that neither candidate has the majority.

Negro Votes Important

The main issue in the eyes of the Southern conservatives is the Negro question. In several Southern states the conservative Democrats have already presented an ultimatum to President Roosevelt. Unless he accepts their notions of a "white supremacy" they will choose electors who will refuse to carry out the instructions of the voters.

There are several million Negro votes scattered through the crucial Northern States. If the President should give way to the Southern revolt, the Northern Negroes will probably turn Republican.

The Northern New Dealers are unhappy about the American policy toward Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of State Franco, and General Charles de Gaulle. They regret the extent to which big business has dominated the war effort. These New Dealers could do the Democratic cause great harm by swinging over to the Republicans which, however, is rather unlikely.

If President Roosevelt manages to hold together these various elements in his party and win through to success—and almost all independent observers believe he can—he will again have demonstrated that he is truly a master of political strategy.

Reich Electric Wave Can Stop Any Engine, Says Neutral Expert

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 3.—Germany has a sensational weapon—the electric wave—capable of rendering engines inactive or exploding the engines and bombs attached to enemy bombers, declares a neutral export. This device may perhaps be effective against objects at a high altitude. If such be the case the anti-Axis will be unable to use the air force while the Germans will be in a position to make full use of the Luftwaffe. War strategy can easily be changed as the Germans predict. Moreover, if the weapon can stop engines it can also render enemy tanks inactive and under such circumstances the blow to the anti-Axis will be immeasurable.

Press Comments

Monday, September 4

THE WAR TO BEGIN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Some people believe that the present war situation is not favorable to us. That they say so is because they compare it with the war situation prevailing in the summer of 1942 when America started the counter-offensive in Guadalcanal Island, or with the war situation when the enemy tried to turn from what they call "the solely defensive fighting" to "the offensive-defensive fighting." However, the war situation as it stands, if looked at from the angle of the intrinsic character of the War of Greater East Asia, requires a different judgment.

Once the war was started, the tactical skill of the Imperial Forces and the rigid training they had enabled them to win great war achievements, especially since they took advantage of the serious miscalculations of the enemy. These great achievements by our Forces in the early stages of the war, however, have made the nation too optimistic about the war situation and this has made part of the nation unconsciously forget the intrinsic character of the War of Greater East Asia. To this group of people, the present war sitation may not appear favorable. But viewed from the angle of its intrinsic character, the present war situation is not at all unfavorable. We have as allies many friendly nations and peoples. Moreover, our position on the Chinese Continent has become several times stronger as compared with that previous to the start of the war. In addition to this, our domestic industries have been bolstered steadily and phenomenally. All these developments, if compared with the situation previous to the outbreak of war, will be found to be encouragingly favorable factors.

All of us should take the view that we are about to enter the War of Greater East Asia now, under conditions more favorable than those which existed on December 8, 1941. With this in mind there should be neither optimism nor pessimism. We should remember the feelings and the determination which filled our hearts on that memorable day and keep them constantly in our minds, and work to the best of our ability on both the fighting and the home fronts.

YANKS DESIRE PLEDGE FROM BRITISH IN WAR

Continued Warfare Against Japan Suggested as Topic At Coming Parley

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Measures to be adopted upon the collapse of the German Army on the Western Front, plans for making the final offensive against Japan, and the Polish question are the three topics which will be preferentially discussed at the coming conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, according to the News Chronicle, it is reported from London.

Respecting the coming conference, the desire is becoming overwhelming among the general public of the United States that some pledge should be obtained from Churchill respecting the whole-hearted participation of Britain in the war against Japan. A United Press report from London made the following report, in a wishful observation:

"The plan to dispatch a large portion of the British air forces to Asia will hurry the end of the war against Japan. According to this plan, the British air forces to fight Japan will be gradually sent to Asia to equal or even surpass the British air strength now directed against Germany."

WORLD WILL KNOW TRUTH IN 6 MONTHS

War Phase Which Began on June 16 Has Hidden Meaning, Says German Writer

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—That victory is near for Germany and that within six months at the latest the world will know what only a few people know today, namely, that this last stage of the war which began on June 16, this year, with the employment of the V-1 has had its hidden meaning and that events during the months of June, July and August have in reality quite a different aspect from what is generally imagined, is the gist of an article by Joachim Fernau published in all the German papers. The article follows:

"Our victory is really very near. In six months at the latest we will all know what few know today, namely, that this last stage of the war which began on June 16, this year, with the employment of the V-1 has had its own secret and that the three months of June, July and August in reality had quite a different aspect from what we all imagined.

"In the beginning, the war brought overwhelming successes to Germany and a crisis to the anti-Axis, while in the second stage the anti-Axis found themselves in a more favorable position. They gained superiority on the sea and in the air; they pushed Germany slowly but surely, at the same time reserving their strength as much as possible. They might thus have waited quietly for the end of the war but something occurred.

"A gigantic storm against Germany broke out in 1944. No one doubted that it resulted from an extreme surplus of strength. The British planes came not longer by hundreds but by thousands. In the east, the Soviets attacked with all their reserves. The whole world was impressed. No one thought it strange that these sacrifices should be made just when the end of the war was in sight but matters were different from what they seemed.

"A year ago Prime Minister Churchill already knew something of German plans, something which we ourselves in Germany did not know. British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, when asked in the House of Commons recently as to the German situation, stated, 'I know of terrible things to come.' The present gigantic assault of the anti-Axis is not a result of surplus strength but of dire distress and fear, just as when a motorist, suddenly realizing that his journey's end is farther away than he had thought and that perhaps his gasoline supply would run out, suddenly steps on the accelerator without thinking of the consequences.

"Some years ago an English periodical containing a picture of a weapon resembling the V-1 was found on a war prisoner. Thus Churchill must have known something about the weapon but in spite of this he has been unable to counteract it. He knew there was a set date for the start of the third stage of the war in which Germany, just as in 1942, would begin once again. And that in this stage Germany would be in the lead.

"Churchill has stated that by fall of this year Britain will have concluded the war. By fall of this year! This final stage of the war will not exceed our strength. We have never given in in the face of critical situations. We will pay the price which we have to pay with all the means and with all the strength at our disposal. Victory is near."

FOE USING NIPPON ENSIGN; BLIND-BOMBS YUANSHAN

Chinese Inhabitants Strafed Causing 40 Casualties During 2 Terror Raids

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, September 2.—Four enemy planes bearing the Rising Sun ensigns bombed and strafed the city of Yuanshan in Linsiang-hsien, Hupei Province, about 30 kilometers northeast of Yochow, at noon and at 4 p.m. on August 22, destroying more than a dozen houses and causing 40 casualties among the local Chinese inhabitants.

Assuming that the raiders were Japanese, the mayor of Yuanshan asked the Japanese military authorities to investigate into the matter. Inquiries showed that the Japanese Air Units had conducted no such raids and thus it was confirmed that the outrageous raiders were Americans.

Treacherous employment of Japanese insignias by enemy aircraft and warships has been a frequent occurrence on the Southern Front. In the Hunan war theater too, the enemy recently began to use this nasty tactics. In night attacks, American planes have often been found with their tail lights on to disguise themselves as Japanese aircraft.

American-Type 'Molotov Bread Baskets' Being Used by Enemy Airmen in China Area

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 2.—The American air forces in China have recently commenced to use a new type of war arm called the "parent and children parachute-borne bomb," which is somewhat similar to the "Molotov bread basket". And this proves the fact that the enemy forces are attempting to make up for the lack of technical skill of their airmen operating on the continent by evolving new scientific war weapons.

The new missile is comprised of a parent bomb weighing about 50 kilograms, within which are held 24 small bombs arranged in three layers of eight bombs each. Carried on a plane to a point just above the target, the bombs are then unloaded. The parent bomb splits into two and the small bombs fall out. After discharge from the parent bomb, the thin steel plate, encasing each small bomb separately, breaks apart into two sections to form a sort of butterfly wing arrangement. These wings serve as propellers and spiral the bombs over a large area.

The small bombs are about the size of an ordinary can of mandarin oranges. They are painted grass green. Some are contrived to explode instantaneously, others after a short interval. Their destructive efficiency is about equal to that of a hand grenade. The air blast of these bombs is powerful enough to break the eardrums of human beings at a distance of about five meters and they can cause casualties even at a distance of 27 meters.

As it is very dangerous to touch any of these bombs lying unexploded on the ground, special care should be paid to prevent children from picking them up.

SIMA IS REPORTED HEAD OF RUMANIA

As President of Iron Guards He Is a Firm Believer In Totalitarianism

The recent political upheaval in Rumania has brought to the fore the figure of Horia Sima who has reportedly been made Prime Minister. It is on this man that the hopes of the Axis nations are pinned, as of all the firm believers of totalitarianism in Rumania, Sima stands foremost. So comments the Yomiuri-Hochi, which continues as follows:

"A life devoted to the service of a Rumanian National Socialism modelled on the principle on which the Reich is founded will make Sima equal to the task before him of guiding the destiny of Rumania at a time when the Axis cause, for which he has been an indefatigable worker, is being decided.

"The growing intensity of the European war situation has unmasked many a fake adherent of totalitarianism and brought to the fore people of unquestioned faith in this political doctrine whose lot it has been so far to move in the background. Of this latter group is Sima, who it is reported has been put at the head of the new Rumanian Government.

"Sima has for many years been one of the leading figures in the movement for the conversion of Rumania to totalitarianism. He is President of the Iron Guards, an organization corresponding to the National Socialist Party in Germany. Their emblem is a swastika which indicates where their sympathies lie.

"The Iron Guards, which may be called the Rumanian National Socialist Party, was founded in 1927. The organization was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of anti-Semitism and was in the main composed of young men who were violently opposed to Jews.

"From the start the Guards were in close touch with the German National Socialists whose ideals had inspired the founding of their organization. They immediately found themselves in a deadly feud with every new Government which came into being in Rumania. It is interesting to note that the strict enforcement of official discipline is one of the most important requirements of the Guards.

"Following the assassination of the then Prime Minister, I. G. Duca—their own work—at the end of 1933, the Guards were ordered to dissolve. But they did not do so. Instead they changed the name of their organization to the 'Entire National Front' and continued their determined struggle for the realization of their ideals. Then in November, 1938, an event occurred which spread the name of the Guards through the length and breadth of Europe.

"It was the murder of their leader, on the ground that he had attempted to escape from prison. The next year the Guards felled the Prime Minister and thus avenged the death of their leader. From this time on the Guards began to work completely underground.

"But it was not long before they came to the open again. The advance of the German Army into Rumania in September, 1940, ended their life as an underground organization. They rose to power with Antonescu, their leader, made Prime Minister, and Horia Sima, their president, appointed Vice-Prime Minister.

"Thus the Guards came to have dictatorial powers. Sima was in a hurry to achieve a complete reorganization of the Government along National Socialist lines and in January, 1941, made an unsuccessful attempt at a coup d'etat. The result was that once again the Guards lost their rights as an organization according to the law.

"Then came the recent political change, and with it came Horia Sima in that limelight for the third time.

"Sima has a wealth of political experience. This, together with the fact that he has been an ardent fighter for reforms, gives rise to the hope that he will be quite equal to the task before him of guiding his country in the right direction."

World of Humanity Ousting Barbarism, Declares Pope Pius

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 3.—Declaring that this barbaric world is coming to an end and a new world of humanity and Christianity will be created, Pope Pius XII, in a radio address from Vatican City, on the 6th anniversary of the outbreak of the European war, asserted that the spirit of injustice is dying out. Firm in the belief that the war has reached a decisive point, His Holiness appealed to whichever nations emerges victorious to ensure a peace that would uphold the fundamental rights of all peoples. "The world must possess social justice and security," he said. "After so many years of uncertainty, humanity expects of the world a better social order which must be based on divine justice!"

BRITISH WEEKLY BLASTS STILWELL'S WAR RECORD

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The Mountbatten-Stilwell conflict within the anti-Axis Headquarters for Southeast Asia is clearly revealed in today's issue of the Tribune, a British weekly.

"Lieutenant-General Stilwell, who holds the position of vice-commander under Lord Louis Mountbatten, and heads the U.S. forces operating on the East Asia war front, is a man who firmly believes that U.S.-China relations will become close and inseparable in the future both in political and economic spheres," the magazine stated.

"Moreover, he is deeply sympathetic toward India, and, influenced by such sentiments, he regards the joint military action with the British as only secondary. As an instance, he has only twice attended the strategic conferences frequently held at the anti-Axis Headquarters for Southeast Asia, within the past six months. Among the British-Indian forces he is reputed to be incorrigible and fond of fighting.

"America has been severely criticizing the incompetence of the British forces in the Indo-Burma campaign but how about Stilwell who is in charge of a part of the operations? His attempts to open the Ledo Road were recently applauded by Lord Louis Mountbatten, despite the existence of the private feud, and the American propaganda organs shouted themselves hoarse over the exaggerated reports of the war results gained by the Stilwell army.

"But nothing spectacular really occurred. Stilwell attacked a numerically inferior Japanese force with his troops numbering about 12,000 but, after two months of effort, had little to show for his pains. What little advance that he did manage to make was made possible through the aid offered by the Chungking forces."

Portugal Altering Cabinet

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Premier **Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal is expected to reorganize part of his cabinet tomorrow and important portfolios will be given to military men. The paper Diario de Manha urged the necessity of reorganizing the cabinet to stimulate the morale of the people as well as strengthen the political, economic and social structures of the country.**

CHANG OF 4TH ARMY IS SHOT FOR DEFEAT

Commander Executed in Attempt to Appease U.S. for Loss of Changsha

As a sacrificial offering to the United States, General Chang Teneng, Commander of Chungking's Fourth Army, was sentenced to death recently and executed for his failure to hold Changsha despite the fact that he had been ordered to hold the city at all costs.

In this connection, Chungking officials made the following announcement over the radio on August 28:

"General Chang, Commander of the Fourth Army, was sentenced to death as the person responsible for the loss of Changsha. Although the Commander was instructed to hold the city to the end he failed to fulfil his duty. He was executed a few days ago."

General Chang, 44, was born in Kailing-hsien, Kwangtung Province. He was graduated from the Yunan Military School and was made Commander of the 54th Division of the Fourth Army in April, 1934; Vice-Commander of the 59th Division in May 1934; Commander of the 59th Division in 1940; Vice-Commander of the Fourth Army in May 1942; and the Commander of the same army in November 1943.

The Fourth Army is a crack unit of the Chungking forces and it participated in the Shanghai battle, the Wuhan campaign and the Changsha operations. At the time of the first battle of Changsha, Chungking side spread false propaganda and particularly made it appear as if General Chang was a hero.

On reviewing the facts of the recent fall of Changsha it can be judged that the responsibility for the fall of the stronghold cannot be placed solely on the Commander of the Fourth Army. Because of the overwhelming fighting strength and skilful strategy of the Japanese Forces, it was absolutely impossible to hold the city with the strength of the Fourth Army alone. But General Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the Ninth War Zone, was determined to hold the city and, accordingly, planned to attack the flank of the Japanese by sending the main units of the Fourth Army to the Liling and Liuyang districts. But, contrary to the enemy's expectations, the Japanese met the enemy forces in the neighborhood of Liuyang and routed them.

Thus, the defense of Changsha became impossible. One powerful Japanese Unit broke through the left wing of the enemy and reached Iyang, while another Unit that had advanced from the northwest to the south attacked the foe in the Yolushan Mountains which constituted a defense wall for Changsha. As a result the fate of that stronghold was sealed.

When the battle of Changsha is viewed in this manner, it becomes clear that the responsibility for the fall of the city was due to the faulty strategy adopted by General Hsueh. However, the Chungking officials cannot place the blame on Hsueh because the Chungking Military Commission had approved his strategic plans.

The Chungking army is unable to make any military move without obtaining help from the United States. In the Hunan campaign when Chungking asked for the cooperation of the U.S. air forces the offer was refused because the Americans realized that the situation was unfavorable. And when Chungking insisted upon the defense of Changsha as one of the most vital factors to keep Hengyang from falling into the hands of the Japanese it was already too late.

It is generally believed that General Chang was punished so severely because Chiang Kai-shek deemed such a step necessary to appease the United States. Chang's death, therefore, is really a sacrifice offered by the Chungking regime to America.

Heading Belgian Forces

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The British radio today broadcast to Belgium the announcement from the Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Force that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, had appointed Major-General Ivan Gerald to be "commander of all the Belgian forces of the interior now in action."

Croat Bandits Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—A total of 4,916 Communist bandits in Croatia was killed and those taken prisoner and wounded numbered more than 1,000, German military authorities announced today in disclosing the results obtained during August. It also declared that 32 enemy planes giving protection to the bandits were shot down during the same period.

Foe Blasts Schools, Hospitals, Churches And Houses in Genoa

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—Considerable damage has been caused in the city of Genoa by the bombing and shelling operations of anti-Axis aircraft and warships, according to a Milan dispatch. The buildings which have been damaged include 4,500 houses, 54 churches, 34 hospitals and 46 schools.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 3

In northern France, enemy attempts to cross the Somme near Abeville were foiled. Fighting was particularly heavy yesterday north of Dauai, northeast Rethel and north of Sedan.

The garrison of the fortress of Brest also repelled all American attacks and minor local dents in the forefield of the fortress were cut off. Enemy casualties were particularly high for in the sector of one German company alone, more than 150 enemy dead were counted.

On the march in the northward direction through the Rhone Valley, our troops passed through Lyons according to plan. Strong enemy attacks from the east were repelled by our outposts at the flanks and one enemy battalion was annihilated.

Our naval vessels on the night of September 1 despite the attack from British long-range guns repelled numerous attacks by enemy E-boats and fighter-bombers in the Channel. One E-boat was sunk and four fighter-bombers were shot down, while one German vessel was lost and two others damaged.

After five weeks of bitter struggle, our garrison at Ile de Cecembre succumbed to enemy superiority. The continuous air attack and uninterrupted artillery fire from enemy ships had smashed the last weapon and positions.

In Italy, the enemy with extensive use of artillery and tanks continues his large-scale attack along the Adriatic coast on a front 20 kilometers long. Fighting was particularly bitter on the coastal road northwest of Pesaro, where enemy ships also attacked with their guns. However, our divisions yesterday prevented an enemy break-through and 55 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Renewed heavy Soviet attacks in the southern and eastern Carpathians were repulsed. At the remaining Eastern Front, major fighting took place only northeast of Warsaw and all Soviet attempts at breaking through were also frustrated here yesterday with the Soviets losing 35 tanks. The old section of Warsaw was completely mopped-up of terrorists after heavy fighting.

In an attack on a Rumanian airfield, our battleplanes destroyed 11 parked planes and one large hangar.

BAN ON LEATHER EXPORTS ROUSES AMERICANS' ANGER

Yanks Not Allowed to Send Belting Goods Into India; Will Lodge Complaint

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 3.—Representatives of the United States Department of Commerce will make a direct representation to the British Embassy in Washington to have the ban on American exports of leather belting to India removed, it was learned authoritatively by the Journal of Commerce, according to a New York report.

"Continued failure on the part of the Indian authorities to grant import licenses for leather belting despite authoritative denials that any agreement has been reached by the combined Production and Resources Board which barred American products from Indian markets, is understood to have prompted inquiries both in export and congressional circles for some clarification of the situation," says the journal.

"It is generally believed," continued the journal, "that the British authorities will make an attempt to straighten out the situation since it is not likely that they will want to permit the relations between the two countries to become strained over a relatively non-important item at the present time. The fact that the United Kingdom has a large unsatisfied domestic market for leather goods and that most of her hide imports have been coming from Argentina, were seen as added factors which should make for an early settlement of what is still believed to be nothing more than a misunderstanding contrary to the expressed policy of the two nations."

CHIANG TO CONVENE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Meeting Deemed Necessary in View of New Crisis Facing Chungking Regime

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 3.—The People's Political Council of the Chungking regime will hold a two-week meeting starting September 5, according to reports from Chiang's capital.

The first week of the meeting will be devoted to the Chungking authorities' reports on political, military, economic, diplomatic and financial affairs and the concluding week to proposals and discussions.

For the last several years, it has been the rule for the Chungking regime to hold the People's Political Council sessions annually late in the autumn or early in winter and then to convene the plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang. This year, however, the 12th plenary session was convoked in haste late in May to discuss measures to counter the fresh Japanese continental operations which were started at that time.

It is understood that the Chungking authorities have found it fit at this juncture to convene the People's Political Council to make general reports now that both the Honan and Hunan operations by the Japanese Forces have come to a temporary conclusion and the situation has entered a stage where a new crisis is looming for the Chiang regime.

The forthcoming session will be attended by 240 representatives of provinces, cities and towns and other circles. In view of the present delicate relationship between Chungking and Yenan, much attention is directed as to how many representatives the Yenan regime will dispatch to the meeting and also what sort of proposals it will submit.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, [illegible], Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawau.
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KOBAYASHI EXHORTS PARLIAMENTARIANS

Rule Aid Body Head Stresses Necessity of Having Public Freely Voice Their Wishes

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, in his speech Monday afternoon for the Diet members, laid special stress on the necessity of having the public freely voice their wishes regarding administrative policies and thus willingly cooperate with the Administration in the execution of the war.

Declaring that the Political Association is agreed with the Government in the fundamental principles of administration, Admiral Kobayashi asked the M.P.'s to keep this fact always in mind in conducting discussions at the forthcoming sessions of the Imperial Diet. Referring to the recent revival of the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors, the Admiral said that in taking that measure, the Government desired to know the people's freely-expressed wishes and ideas and then to formulate national policies in full consideration of the public's will. He added that the Political Association was in full accord with the Administration in this respect.

Emphasizing that never in the past the need of concentrating the total national potentialities on the prosecution of the war had been more urgent than at present, Admiral Kobayashi asked the Political Association's members to exert themselves to solve the food and price problems by giving constructive ideas at the forthcoming session.

In conclusion, he emphasized that the discussions at the Diet will exert profound psychological effect not only on the Japanese nation but also on the Axis allies as well as on enemy nations.

NEW PACIFICATION ORGAN ESTABLISHED IN HSUCHANG

Activities Will Extend Over 4 Provinces of Anhwei, Shensi, Hupeh and Honan

Domei

CHENGCHOW, September 2.—The Anhwei-Shensi-Hupeh-Honan Provincial Border Pacification Headquarters was established yesterday at Hsuchang on the Peking-Hankow Railway for the reconstruction and pacification of the four provinces, according to a statement issued by the Japanese military authorities in Honan the same day. The statement follows:

"With Lieutenant-General Li Yu-lin as Chief, the Anhwei-Shensi-Hupeh-Honan Provincial Border Pacification Headquarters has been established. The Japanese Army expects a great deal from the Headquarters and will not grudge its wholesale support to the task of pacification."

Lieutenant-General Li hails from Yihsien in Chinchow Province, Manchoukuo. For years he was in the army of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and resisted Japan through armed force. At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair he was defense commander of Tsingtao, but, as the Japanese Forces approached there, he withdrew with his troops to Taierhchuang, Hsuchow and other towns in the interior. Later, he stayed in Chungking for two years, but during his sojourn there he realized the great folly of China's armed resistance against Japan. He deserted Chungking and went to Nanking. When the National Government of China declared war on America and Britain he cast in his lot with that Government. He was connected with the Military Council of Nanking for some time.

Kobayashi Picks Directors

In order to fill the vacancies occasioned by the appointment of Taketora Ogata as Minister Without Portfolio and of Fusanosuke Maeda as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Transportation and Communications, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, has appointed Nagataka Murayama, President of the Asahi Shimbun, and Takuji Hida as Director of the Association.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular Vice-Ministers' meeting was held at 8:30 a.m. Monday, at the Prime Minister's official residence. During the meeting, Kakichi Takeuchi, Munitions Vice-Minister, and Katsuroku Aikawa, Welfare Vice-Minister, made reports.

Obituary

Countess Miya Makino, wife of Count Nobuaki Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, passed away at the Keio Hospital, where she had been receiving treatment, on Sunday. Countess Makino was 75 years old. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on September 7 at 10 a.m.

Creative Spirit of Nippon Culture Compared With Ideals of Germany

Editor's Note: This is the concluding instalment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay "Japan-German Cooperation in the War Against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.

The Japanese people on the other hand who valued truth and life more than anything else, refused to draw a contrast between subject and object, and adopted the method of getting at the truth of creative nature while retaining subjective unity. Their position was that of looking at things by putting themselves in their place.

Where men look at things in this way, the knowledge thus acquired is no abstract knowledge like objective cognition. Thus their reasoning lacks continuity. In this way, what may be called subjective logic began to rise in the form of an expression of the rigor of form under the idea of ceremony. In other words, the Japanese could not objectivize logic, though they were able to achieve the rigor of logic in the process of exertion by the subject in getting at the truth of things.

Thus the Japanese science is the way of learning more than any other science. This characterizes in a basic way modern Japanese thought and culture.

It is Basho who represents one of the peaks in the modernization of the Japanese spirit. He combined in his life of 50 years, a life intensive and single-minded, as he expressed it, the two varying currents of Japanese culture, the one mythological, worldly and unitary (after the manner of Shinran), and the other ascetic, transcendental, and individualistic (after the manner of Dogan). He was the possessor of a great modern soul, getting what he had assimilated to accord with the national learning that grew in subsequent years, a learning that has much that reminds one of the view of history and the social doctrine that arose in Germany following the age of Romanticism. I should think his position might be compared with that occupied by Goethe in German culture.

In truth, Basho is the key to what characterizes the modern Japanese spirit. There is no longer any reason for one to regard the verses practised and preached by him as nothing more than mere sentiment. It is the result of the most logical thinking of which man is capable. His verses, with their problems and the spirit of severity with which they are vibrant, bear comparison with modern thought of the West, especially the theory of idea in Germany after the age of the philosophy of life and value.

That Japanese thought was not objectivized and made a science of system is because Japanese culture stressed subjective truth or truth vibrant with life. It never was due to lack of thinking.

In its height, depth, and degree of modernization, Japanese thought defies comparison with any system of thought which has been developed in the West in modern times. Japanese culture is the general culture of a race which has lived in the continuity of racial life arising from a mythological source. It deserves to be called a culture based on the truth of creative life.

Creative culture did not stand in the way of the Japanese acquiring the qualifications of a modern man of science. The Japanese were successful in acquiring for themselves in ways peculiar to them, an individuality as the subject of cognition that enables one to persevere until he has reached the heart of things. Thus, for a long time they were prepared for the assimilation of systematized Western science. It is no wonder that Japan should have been the only country in Asia since the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate to assimilate with great rapidity Western science and technique, and to polish and refine them.

It can be seen that it is not by chance that Japan and Germany, both of which are grounded on the racial spirit based on creative life, have come to perform a common cultural mission although they are geographically separated from each other, the one in the East and the other in the West.

I should think that enough has been said by different persons at different times about the cultural object of the two countries in the present war. In a word, it is to protect the traditions of the eastern and western cultures from destruction, and to usher in an era of a total racial culture, which is creative, subjective, and full of life. Put another way, it is to reconstruct the divided and materialized personality as a unified subject which is creative and full of vitality, and to build a racial total culture based on personal, conscious and moral devotion and cooperation among men as subjective personalities, and not on interests, numbers or force.

It is an assertion that it is possible to develop this culture of men as the subjects of life in the process of the pure evolution of racial life. In other words, it is a demand that the various races should cooperate while striving to get at the truth of their evolution.

The underlying idea of the Japanese culture which is based on the worship of the Sun Goddess, the great creative source of racial life, is the great spirit concerned in the founding of our country. It is quite different from the exclusivism of Jewish Christianity. It is creative in that it is embodied in a desire to make life manifest life. In short, the aim of Japanese culture is to bring about a condition under which men will get at truth and under which the races will find their proper place.

It is this idea that forms the basis of the position of leadership which has been assumed by Japan in the work of constructing the cultural sphere of Greater East Asia. The liberation of East Asia from the colonial culture, and the fostering of the growth of an autonomous technical culture in East Asia through Japan, are but conditions for the achievement of this goal. It does not involve the Japonization of the culture of Greater East Asia.

The aim is, as set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, to construct a living, unified culture that contains autonomous and varying racial cultures. Incidentally, Japanese morality consists in living in accordance with the principle of the growth of heaven and earth.

This is also in accord with the spirit of the declaration of a new cultural order for Europe made by Germany prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Such is the position of Japan and Germany. This is why both Japan and Germany consider themselves duty-bound to work in the name of the cultures of the East and West and at all costs to maintain the continuity of the racial life of their peoples.

In truth both the Japanese and German races have faith that by the continuity of their racial life they are entitled to constitute the center of the East and West in establishing connection with the original source of life and in drinking out of the fountain of life.

This does not involve vainglory. It arises from the consciousness of their supreme mission to humanity.

The fact of the matter is that it is difficult for men to develop culture without drinking out of the fountain of life through races which are in continuity with pure racial life. Any culture of man without life and truth is bound to degenerate into a civilization which is like a cut or artificial flower.

German loyalty is the state of a mind which is pure to the point of simplicity, which loves life and is an utter stranger to things which are not true. The Reformation and the fact brought out by Fichte that the German race is a nation that, once it wills, it inevitably makes a point of gaining more than it wishes, are explainable by the fact that the Germans are principled and constant.

I wish to conclude by singing the praises of Yamato Damashii (the Japanese spirit) and German loyalty (Deutsche Toroi).

The Japanese spirit is a directness of mind, a state of mind which will be accessible only to men who have an insight into the truth of evolution. It makes men glad to die for racial life.

Men should naturally be filled with awe when they realize that divine inspiration comes only from the depths of human life. They should fear and tremble in face of the fact that there is a celestial moment when world history establishes contact with God by means of the continuity of racial life.

Verily the Japanese and German races are axis countries, the life-centers of the cultures of the East and the West. Thus there is need for Japan and Germany to forge closer ties based on their consciousness of their mission, each grimly resolute to be loyal to the last. This is a spirit that knows no defeat or compromise.

As long as the Japanese and German races are knit together in the spirit that underlies their histories, there is nothing we may look forward to with a firmer conviction than victory, which is the complete attainment of our object.

"Mitami ware, ikeru shirushi ari ametsuchi no sakayuru toki ni aeraku omoeba." . . . (I, a humble subject, have not survived in vain. I am fortunate enough to live in a day when heaven and earth begin to prosper.)

Amano Inukai Okamaro

(End)

Kogure Succeeds Ogasawara

Budayu Kogure has been appointed director of the Central Agriculture Association, replacing Sankuro Ogasawara who resigned from his post upon the assumption of the post of Parliamentary Finance Vice-Minister.

RESERVES TO FORM HOME-GUARD CORPS

Members of Reservists Association Will Cooperate With Army If Enemy Troops Appear

The members of the Imperial Japanese Reservists' Association will band themselves on September 11 into corps for the defense of the Japanese mainland should the need arise.

When they are not actually employed on the work of defending their native soil they will be assisting in the expansion of the nation's productive power.

If the enemy makes his appearance near the homeland they will go into action straightaway in cooperation with the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sadao Ushijima, Vice-President of the Association, emphasized that the time had as last come for the Reservists to rouse themselves into action.

The inauguration of the Reservists' Defense Corps is the natural outcome of the policy adopted some time ago of making the Association the nucleus of a national movement to arm the 100,000,000 people of the Empire so that every one of them can take part in the work of defending the sacred soil of Japan against the enemy.

The plan to organize the Reservists' Defense Corps was formulated at a meeting of the chiefs of the Association's branches throughout the country held at the headquarters of the organization on August 17. The heads of the Association's branches who are concurrently directors of the Recruitment Departments of Army Divisions also attended.

These leaders met for three days from September 1 and conferred with those who are concurrently Commanders of Regimental Districts at places where the various Army headquarters are situated. They discussed, among others, the best method of smoothly mobilizing the Reservists and the principle of guiding the thought of the Association's members.

The Association's branches expect to finish by September 10 the organization of the principal parts of the machinery needed for the satisfactory functioning of the Reservists' Defense Corps.

When the Defense Corps are actually formed, it will not mean that the Reservists have been called out. The organization of the Reservists' Defense Corps has established a principle that the members of the Association can cooperate in military activities in their capacity as Reservists.

Cable Briefs

U.S. SHOE SHORTAGE

The latest sign to adorn San Francisco beer parlors is a placard notifying patrons that hereafter beer will be sold only at certain specified hours. But it's not only beer that's running out. The U.S. Director of Footwear reports that supplies of shoes for civilians is being seriously affected due to the heavy buying on the part of American servicemen and that a protest has been lodged with the army authorities: It looks as if the doughboys expect to do a lot of marching?

DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

Illness seems to be striking the leading beauties of the anti-Axis countries. First Madame Chiang Kai-shek with her trip to the Americas to "recuperate," and now the Duchess of Windsor in Roosevelt Hospital in New York where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

HOME-MADE HAND GRENADES

Not to be outdone by their elders on the firing lines, five youngsters of Jackson, Michigan, made hand grenades while their parents were away from home and bombarded their house until it was nicely ablaze. Neighbors succeeded in putting out the fire eventually but not before considerable damage had been done.

CATCH THE GUY!

Always gangster-conscious, citizens of Kansas City who were out polling the other day had the fright of their lives when what sounded like pistol shots rang out followed by frantic shouts of "Catch the guy!" Cops dashed to the scene, only to find three small marbles in the place of bullets. But the little boy who caused all the mischief with his slingshot is still at large.

FOOTBALL AUDIENCE LIMITED

The U.S. Army-Navy football game this year will be played on December 2, it is announced by Navy Secretary Forrestal. But what is greater significance is the fact that once again tickets will be limited only to those living in the Annapolis area.

Morishima Reaches Tokyo

Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday afternoon.

East Asia Round-Up

Liquidating Foe's Savings

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 4.—A committee for liquidation of enemy's savings and mortgage banks in Java announced on August 31 that payment for the first term of liquidation dividend amounting to 30 per cent to non-enemy creditors will be effected commencing September 1.

Kwantung Drafting Laborers

Domei

DAIREN, September 4.—Regulation implementing the Imperial Ordinance concerning labor drafting in Kwantung Province, which was promulgated on July 25, has been formulated according to an announcement made on August 29 and will go into effect on September 20.

Increasing War Supplies

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 1.—The Japanese Military Administration has decided to set aside the period from September 1 to October 31 as the "Second War Production Enhancement Period" during which 64 important factories in Java will strive to attain their fixed goals of increase in war supplies output.

Advisory Board Created

Domei

MANILA, September 4.—Creation of a "National Advisory Board on Public Security" to advise President Jose P. Laurel on matters concerning peace and order as well as public security with Major-General Guillermo Francisco, Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, appointed as chairman of the newly formed Board was announced by the Board of Information on August 29.

Filipinos Given Post

Domei

MANILA, September 4.—President Jose P. Laurel on August 29 appointed Brigadier-General Juano Quimbo as Provincial Governor of Samar, Governor Nicanor Roxas of Rizal as Assistant Executive Secretary and Dr. Sixto Antonio as Acting Governor of Rizal.

Investigating Shark Oil

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 4.—The possibility of deep sea fishing in waters near Java which was totally unknown during the Dutch regime days are being investigated by the Marine Fishery Research Institute here and by Japanese experts, who revealed the existence of a kind of shark which yields oil excellent for lubrication of precision machines.

Soerkarno Gets Calligraphy

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 4.—Dr. Ir Soerkarno, President of the Central Council of Java, was presented with two pieces of Japanese calligraphy brushed by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java as a token of his gratitude for the resolution of the Council adopted on August 16 in which the 43 councillors expressed their firm determination to fight the war to final victory.

Harvesting Wild Grapes

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—Production of calcium tartrate from wild grapes found in the forests of Tunghua, Fengtien, Antung, Kirin, Sankiang, Pingkiang, Mutankiang and Chienta Provinces to be used as indispensable chemicals in the manufacture of radio arms is progressing very satisfactory with students and children helping in harvesting the grapes.

Loungyi Price Reduced

Domei

RANGOON, September 4.—The increase in the production of cotton and the recent arrival of 1,000,000 yards of cotton cloth from Japan have cut down the price of loungyi or Burmese dress by 20 to 25 per cent.

Participate In Contest

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 4.—Java is participating in the second contest for the Greater East Asia literary prize offered by the Japanese National Service Literary Association this year with a novel and a poem submitted by two Indonesian authors. The novel "For Fatherland" written by As Kartahadimadja and a poem entitled, "Hero of Time" by Anas Maroaf, recently appeared in the two local magazines here. These two Indonesian authors will shortly leave for Tokyo on recommendation of the Culture Center.

New Decoration Announced

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, September 4.—The Provincial Government of Free India announced the creation of a new decoration "Tamgha Shatru Nash". There are two classes of this decoration and the first class will be presented to officers and men of the Indian National Army who render outstanding service or display exceptional bravery in the line of their duties. The second class decoration will be awarded not only to officers and men of the National Army but also to Indian civilians joining in the fight for the liberation of their motherland.

Many Speak Japanese

Domei

RANGOON, September 4.—Investigations by responsible authorities reveal that over half of the students enrolled in the cadet school and military academy of Burma are either graduates or students of Japanese language schools. Specifically, 56 per cent of the students of the military academy, before their entrance, studied the Japanese language while 50 per cent enrolled in the cadet school also had Japanese language training before entering.

Developing Farming Villages

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—In order to promote national prosperity with the development of farming communities as the pivot, the National Government of China has decided to set up, today, a commission for the development of agricultural villages. This commission, which is to come under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, will be headed by Chou Ching-fang, former Secretary-General of the National Economic Council.

Martial Arts Hall

Domei

SOLO, September 4.—The Nippon Martial Arts Hall is now under construction here and Japanese nationals and Indonesians who have finished their training course at the Djakarta Martial Arts Hall will be instructors at the new Hall which will be inaugurated in October.

To Paint Farmlands

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—Groups of artists will be dispatched by the Manchoukuo Painters' Association to rural areas in various parts of the country to depict on canvas pictures showing the energetic development of new farmlands and the marketing of agricultural products. The pictures painted by these artists will be displayed before the general public.

Women's Society Formed

Domei

BANDOENG, September 4.—Chinese women of this city recently established a Chinese Resident Women's Society as a branch of the local women's society and Miss Kosingpo has been named the chairman of the new organization.

Producing Own Sarongs

Domei

BANJERMASIN, September 1.—Native girls, formerly patrons of Japanese cotton cloth for their sarongs, are now spinning yarn and producing their own cloth. The spinning mill where they are working is under the direction of the Toyo Raw Cotton Company.

New Group to Meet

The newly-appointed Parliamentary Vice-Ministers will in the future regularly meet every Wednesday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence, when the new Parliamentary Councilors will also be present and they will exchange frank opinions with the three Bureau Chiefs of the Cabinet on various current issues.

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Rites Held at Kalgan On 4th Anniversary Of Death of Prince

Domei

KALGAN, September 4.—On the occasion today of the fourth anniversary of the gallant death of His Imperial Highness Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, solemn memorial services were observed at 11 a.m. in front of the memorial tablet on the banks of the Shimizu River marking the place of the death of His Imperial Highness. XX Corps Commander acted as master of the ceremonies and the rites were attended by all members of the Japanese and Mongolian Armies stationed at Kalgan as well as by many persons of government and civilian connections. At the Mengchiang Shrine, located in the foothills of Higashi Taiheisan, wherein are enshrined the deified spirit of His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa together with great national gods, the autumn festival is to be held September 4 and 5, in view of His Imperial Highness's death anniversary falling on September 4. The Mengchiang Asia Development Society is contemplating to complete a biography of His Imperial Highness as its undertaking for this year.

Shizuoka Mayor Selected

Michinosuke Miyazaki, former Mayor of Shizuoka has been appointed Shizuoka Mayor again, it was announced on Monday. Mr. Miyazaki sometime ago, was Governor of Ehime Prefecture and also occupied the post of Director of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry.

Hirao, Obata Resign

Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Federation for National Service Through Industry, and Tadayoshi Obata, Director-General of the Federation, tendered their resignations on Saturday to Taketora Ogata, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1944

East Asia's Attitude

Much has been said recently concerning Japan's foreign policy in relation to the other countries of Greater East Asia and in relation to the attitude of the Greater East Asiatic region toward the rest of the world. But a country's foreign relations cannot be one-sided but must necessarily be reciprocal. It is therefore of considerable interest and significance to learn how the other countries of East Asia conceive of their relations with Japan and with the rest of the world.

In this connection the speech of the Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas last week on the occasion of the special meeting of the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Society is of particular importance. While there have been numerous statements by many leaders of the various East Asiatic countries affirming their hearty concord with Japan's aims and pledging their firm support of Japan's war efforts, Ambassador Vargas has rendered a particularly valuable service in presenting an unusually clear explanation of the reasons which underlie the attitude of the Philippine Republic. These reasons must be typical of the reasons underlying the policies of the other countries of East Asia as well, and as such, this representative explanation of Ambassador Vargas deserves to be given weighty consideration.

The first point to be noted in Ambassador Vargas' statement is that the stand of the Philippines in the present war does not rest upon the purely legalistic grounds of the alliance between Japan and Philippines. "With or without the pact of alliance with Japan, it is our inescapable duty to defend the political and territorial integrity of our nation against any and all threats from whatever source they may come", emphasized the Ambassador. In other words, the Philippine people realize that they must oppose the present American invasion attempt across the Pacific not because they are allied with Japan but because the American menace directly threatens their own independence and security. The present war is not Japan's war, but a war of each of the countries of East Asia for its own freedom and safety. This consciousness of all the peoples of East Asia that this is their own war must give them unlimited determination and strength which otherwise might be lacking.

The second point of Ambassador Vargas' explanation is that although this is their own war, the Filipinos do not seek to impose their will upon others; it is a war purely of self-defense which has been forced upon them. The Filipinos do not seek the destruction of any system of government, do not desire the dismemberment of any country nor the annihilation of any people. All they want is to be let alone free from the intrusion, interference, or dictation of imperialistic Powers in the internal affairs of their own country and in their relations with their neighbors and friends in East Asia. This is a most reasonable desire, for as the Ambassador convincingly points out:

"If it is valid for the Anglo-Americans to tell us that we are not wanted in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in other countries allegedly staked apart for certain peoples, then it is equally valid for us to tell the Anglo-Americans that they are not wanted in East Asia. By the very principles for which the Anglo-Americans claim they are fighting this war, it is valid for us to reject any dictation from them as to what forms of government or system of regional organization we the peoples of East Asia shall adopt for East Asia."

At the same time, while the war to the peoples of East Asia is a war of self-defense, it is not a purely negative thing. There is a positive side as well, a positive side which holds that "we cannot and must not tolerate any form of racial discrimination, economic exploitation, or political tutelage based on the malicious assumption that one people is more fitted than another to govern, or that one race is superior to another."

Hence determined as are the peoples of East Asia to resist to the end any attempt to dominate them by force, they hold out at the same time a positive basis of a constructive and lasting peace if the enemy will but only be receptive to this most reasonable basis for peaceful relations. In the Ambassador's own words which put the case so admirably:

"If any nation or group of nations designs to impose once more upon East Asia the humiliating colonization and imperialism of the past, if any nation or group of nations conspires to rebuild the shameful structure of unequal treaties, discriminatory tariffs, colonies, concessions, and special privileges in our Sphere, then they will meet with the invincible resistance of one billion Asians, galvanized into action by the brilliant victories and unconquerable spirit of our leader nation, Japan, rising in defense of our heritage, our freedom, our dignity, our inalienable rights."

But on the other hand, "if any people desires to enter into friendly relations with us on the basis of peace, equality, and moral justice, then we in the Orient are all committed by the fifth principle of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, so fittingly and meaningfully epitomized by the illustrious Japanese Foreign Minister as the 'Grand Accord', to contribute to the progress of mankind."

The aim of the Filipinos, concludes the Ambassador, based on "the full realization that our independent Republic can only endure within the sheltering fortress of the Co-Prosperity Sphere", is "to defend our Republic and our Sphere and all that they mean—our freedom to govern ourselves, our freedom to work out our own solution to the problems that confront us, our freedom to choose our friends, our economic partners, our associates, and if need be, our protectors and benefactors; in short, to defend our freedom to live our own way of life." Those who fight for such an aim must in the end completely triumph, for such an aim represents the cause of reason, freedom and justice, based on the natural development of the human race.

It is reassuring to note that the attitude of the Philippines rests on such sound and rational grounds. Out of consideration of their own particular conditions and interests, the Filipinos nevertheless arrive at essentially the same conclusion as the Japanese. This unity of views and policy between Japan and the Philippines bespeaks the naturalness and hence the unshakable strength of their close association. And if the attitude of the Philippines is representative of the attitude of the other countries of East Asia, as it undoubtedly is, Greater East Asia constitutes a natural unity which no outside force can ever destroy. In this unity lie the assurance of the final victory of the East Asiatic nations in the war and the hope of the eventual lasting peace to follow thereafter.

A Year Ago Today

September 5, 1943

The Indian people are considerably worried over the state of health of Mahatma Gandhi, which has of recent greatly deteriorated. The British authorities are said to be keeping the Mahatma in close custody and to have taken steps so that he will not be able to make any contacts with the outside world. It is also learned that the British-Indian Government has temporarily planned to remove Gandhi to a more distant, solitary place of confinement.

* * *

The central and eastern sections of the United States have suffered heavily from the summer drought which followed the excessive spring rains. In Maryland, 37 per cent of the cereal and 50 per cent of the vegetable crops have been effected by the drought. Heavy damage, has also been inflicted on potato crops in Virginia.

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Four "Flying Fortresses" made forced landings in Swiss territory today. Another fell into Lake Constance, Swiss military authorities announced today.

HYPOCRISY OF FOE'S FOREIGN POLICY

Britain-U.S. Diplomacy Is to Play One Nation Against Another

Editor's Note: Mr. Soho Tokutomi, a foremost journalist, is the most venerable figure in the Japanese newspaper world today. The following are the highlights of his article entitled "Denouncing Anglo-American Utilitarian Diplomacy," which appeared in a recent issue of the periodical, Hoso.

There is perhaps no one who knows better than the Japanese the hypocrisy of the Anglo-Americans. From the time Japan first began intercourse with Britain and America she has treated them as friends, and continued to do so until the very last. The Anglo-Americans, on the other hand, however, while pretending to be friends on the surface have tried to hurt Japan with intent more evil than that of an enemy, harassing her and trying to bring about her downfall.

The Anglo-Americans are the embodiment of the very spirit of utilitarianism. They sadly lack human charity and universal benevolence and have no spirit of mutual aid, whatsoever. They think that everyone should render them service and have made the compulsion of this service the basis of their national policy. Especially did they regard East Asia as their particular field of exploitation, an area where they could fatten their purses.

The Anglo-Americans have never permitted any other country to exist on equal status with them. No matter what country, no matter which race, as soon as it so much as tried to rise, they ruthlessly pushed it down and reduced it to a state where it could no longer menace their security. An example of this was their attitude toward Italy. These Anglo-Americans began to evince special interest in Italy since the middle of the 19th century. They first showed sympathy by endeavoring to remove Austrian influence from Italy. On the surface, this appears as if the Anglo-Americans were true friends but the actual truth was another matter. Their object was to sweep clean all other influences from Italy and to bring her under their own control; their show of friendship was their way of using Italy as a tool to check France.

It was the same in regard to Germany. The Anglo-Americans displayed goodwill toward her on occasions, but that was only to make use of German strength to check France. Thus, once France was no longer a threat they fell upon Germany and Italy. In short, their diplomatic policy is to play one nation against another.

It is not necessary for us, particularly, to point out the many evil instances of British foreign policy. They, themselves, know it much better than we do. When Hastings began his policy of exploitation in India he carried it to such an extreme that Edmund Burke bitterly denounced it in Parliament. This is well known through Macaulay's literary masterpiece. Macaulay, himself, as an official of the British Government, exploited India considerably. He was also a party to the scheming of this policy of exploitation, but in his writings, his sympathy seems to lie with the accuser Burke than with the accused Hastings.

Object to Opium War

Bright and others criticized Britain's Opium War against China, and passed a motion in Parliament against the Opium War, finally succeeding in launching a movement against it. On the India problem, even the great Palmerston's Cabinet had but two paths open to it, to resign en bloc or to dismiss Parliament. Palmerston did not resign and instead selfishly dismissed Parliament in order to weather the crisis over the Indian question.

Censure of the British treatment of the Asiatic countries, and especially of the Mohammedans, came not only from the Islamites and the Asiatics as a whole, but also from Englishmen. Wilfrid Blunt, the son-in-law of the world-famous British poet, Lord Byron, who toured Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Persia and was well-acquainted with the peoples and the customs of the regions, attacked British misrule at every turn.

Recounting attitudes of these personalities reminds one immediately of Lawrence of Arabia. He was born an Englishman, but he plunged into Arabia alone, observed Arab customs and traits, experienced and absorbed first-hand their living conditions, cultures, etc. Consequently, during the first World War, he gained the great trust and hope of the Arabs and thereby was able to perform a great service for the Allied Powers. The promises Lawrence made to the Arabs were certainly not his own and were made with the knowledge and consent of the Allied leaders. But the closing days of the Peace Conference found every single one of the promises broken, causing Lawrence to "lose face."

It is said that on the occasion of conferment of honors with King George of England personally presenting the awards, Lawrence fell on his knees before the King and exclaimed that he could not accept the award as long as the promises made to the Arabs were not kept. The stunned silence that greeted this scene can well be imagined. The person who brought this fact to our notice is none other than the present British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, in his writings on Lawrence of Arabia.

Today, when Britain must decide whether Palestine is to be given to the Jews or to the Arabs, she remains indifferent, siding with the party which suits her fancy and leaving the other to its sufferings. This is their way of doing things. When Lawrence's promises to the Arabs and Balfour's declaration is compared, there is much food for thought.

As for the Americans, they are an exaggerated version of the Englishmen. The Englishmen wear velvet gloves over their mailed fists, but the Americans brandish their mailed fists without guise or covering. How the Americans ejected the Frenchmen, how they ousted the Spaniards, how they seized large territories from Mexico, how they took Cuba and Puerto Rico from the Spaniards and then forced them from the Philippines, and how they annexed the Hawaiian Islands are all eloquent testimonies of their lack of moral principles.

In contrast, Japan, on the other hand, without hesitation, has restored independence to Burma and the Philippines. This is because Japan's object is to protect East Asia and to progress together with other nations of this region in close collaboration. Our object is to annihilate the Anglo-Saxons. The annihilation of the Anglo-Saxons and the emancipation of East Asia are truly one and the same thing.

U.S. Dollar Imperialism

Encroachment of American Currency Devaluates Fapi Increasing United States Domination Over Chungking

By TOMOYOSHI NEZU

Recently, in the Chungking-controlled areas, the United States dollar has made its appearance, bringing about a slump in the value of the fapi and loss of confidence in the Chungking currency. As a result, not only has the prices of commodities risen in Chungking in terms of the fapi but Chungking finances at the present time present a picture of disorder and demoralization. Moreover, with the advance of the American dollar there, the voice of the United States in Chungking finances has also increased. Although all the facts are not available in regard to the real financial situation in Chungking some significant reports have reached our hands from which certain valid conclusions may be drawn.

The first question that must be asked is: How is it that the American dollar has made its appearance in Chungking? It must be remembered that the persons who complained the most over the decline in the value of the fapi—in other words, the rise in the prices of commodities in terms of the fapi—were the Americans in Chungking. These people, who received their salary in American money, had to convert that sum into fapi at the official rate of $1.00 for 20 yuan. However, at this rate of exchange, it was impossible for the American people to make their living. As a result, since December of last year, a compromise, make-shift arrangement was reached by which Chungking agreed to permit the exchange of $1.00 for 40 yuan in the case of American soldiers and $1.00 for 30 yuan in the case of people working for other American agencies in Chungking.

On the other hand, due to the wanton issuance of the fapi by the Chungking regime, $1.00 in the black market brought 120 yuan to 140 yuan. As a result, the employes of the American agencies in Chungking as well as the members of the American Air Force there were paid in American money from February of this year which they brought to the black market to be exchanged at the prevailing black market rate of exchange.

Thus, with the emergence of the American dollar in Chungking territory, the Chinese masses in Chiang-controlled areas naturally looked to it as a more secure form of investment. Just as a drowning man clutches at even a straw, so the Chinese masses there reached out for the American dollar which evoked more confidence than the fapi. This tendency, indeed, presented all the aspects of the flight of capital.

Little Foreign Exchange

In Chungking today, the only form of foreign trade which it can carry on is over the Himalayas with India by air route. There are no foreign exchanges worthy of note with the Chungking-controlled territory completely blockaded. From these factors, it is clear how greatly the appearance of the American dollar has brought about a reduction in the value of the fapi and a rise in the prices of commodities in term of the fapi.

On March 14, Kung Hsiang-hsi Finance Minister of the Chungking regime stated that "the American dollar has brought about confusion in the financial market. As there are no countries in the world where the currencies of another country are permitted to circulate, strenuous measures should be taken against it." This declaration clearly indicates that the Chungking regime has not given official recognition to the circulation of the American dollar and it is also an admission of the tremendous power of the American dollar in the black market.

The next question that might well be asked is: Who are the persons who profit the most from the black market transactions in the American dollar? Obviously the answer is those persons who obtain American dollar at the official rate of exchange. In other words, those persons in political power, persons connected with the financial organs and business houses are the ones who make a tremendous profit from the black market transactions. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace seemed to have been surprised by the fact that the individuals in power in Chungking were lining their pockets with the sale of the American dollar to the black market and it was even rumored that he might expose this practise. But there is nothing surprising or strange about this practise at all. In fact, this may well be the reason why the black market transactions in the American dollar may not be completely abolished.

A newspaper in the Chungking-controlled area, Hunan-Eh Pao, has recently made the following comment in regard to the financial conditions in that area. "Among the salaried persons in Chungking today, those that are looked up to with envy are the people working for the American agencies. Even in the case of typists who receive a salary of $100 a month, their salary in fapi would amount to 23,000 yuan. That the control of the American dollar which should be done by the central government is done by the unscrupulous merchants is a responsibility not only of the Chungking regime but also of the American Government."

Furthermore, a newspaper in Kweilin, Kwangsi-jih Pao, stated recently as follows: "At the end of last year, the black market value of the American dollar was 80 yuan; at the end of February of this year, it had risen to 160 yuan and in May from 220 yuan to 230 yuan, with even greater tendencies that the rise will continue." The journal argued that this tendency can only bring about a greater precipitation in the value of the fapi and would invite the collapse of the Chungking currency and finally reduce Chungking to a colony.

Effect Extremely Detrimental

Of course, black market transactions in the American dollar exist only in such places as Kweilin, Kunming and Chungking where the American agencies or the American Air Force are located. The places where the American dollar circulate must therefore be few while the amount of the American dollars also must be small. Yet, in view of the fact that the financial markets are small in the Chungking hinterland, the effect of the circulation of the American dollars must therefore be extremely detrimental. In fact, the confusion and demoralization created in the few financial markets in the Chungking-controlled territory has had a pronounced effect in bringing the fapi to the verge of ruin.

It is well known, of course, that the Chungking regime has been forced to issue inconvertible notes voluminously in view of the increasing military expenditures and the loss of the valuable revenue producing areas to the Japanese Forces. Particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Chungking regime has printed a lot of its worthless currencies which together with the suspension of trade with the outside has naturally brought about a tremendous inflation. Although the Anglo-Amercian countries may have intended to give effective economic assistance to the Chungking regime, they have been unable to do so for practical reasons. The Anglo-American loans to Chungking which were intended more as a political propaganda trick were impossible to carry out because the only means of importing materials to Chungking was by air from India. Thus it was inevitable that there should be runaway inflation in Chungking.

The increase in the issuance of currencies and the decline in the supply of materials can only mean, of course, that the prices of commodities will rise—in other words, they wil cause a reduction in the value of the currency. This sort of inflation is observable in nearly every country of the world today.

If inflation is further stepped up, with a further increase in the prices of commoditeis and if it becomes impossible to bring about a stability in the prices through rationing and price fixing, then the value of the currency must inevitably drop. This degree of wartime inflation is also observable in the countries directly participating in the current war.

However, when inflation becomes vicious, currency loses its original function. Money is the measuring rod for all economic goods and is a means for the accumulation of wealth but when there is vicious inflation, the confidence in the currency is lost, giving rise to a tendency to adopt other means for deposits. In other words, at this stage, currency can be said to have reached its last stage of collapse. That is the situation in Chungking today. The appearance of the American dollar is one indiction of this phenomenon. The statement made in March to import $200,000,000 worth of gold under the $500,000,000 loan from the United States to Chungking in order to stabilize the value of the fapi and hence stop inflation and the announced plan for the purchase of materials to be sold at official prices on a rationing system are really confessions by the Finance Minister himself of the loss by the fapi of its qualifications as a currency.

Future Influence

These observations have all been made from the economic standpoint. However, it would be impossible to conclude this article without some reference to the role of the American dollar in Chungking territory in the future and the possibility of the United States availing of this opportunity to get control of Chungking's finances.

As was explained above, the American dollar appeared on the scene as an aftermath to the collapse of the fapi. Without the American Air Force and the American agencies, it would not have appeared in Chungking. It is clear that due to the Japanese successes in the Honan and Hunan Campaigns, there will be a big drop in the economic power of Chungking. The Finance Minister of the Chungking regime has even stated that these campaigns will result in the loss of 2,400,000,000 yuan in taxes. The United States, thus, under the mask of aiding the Chungking regime can be expected to strengthen her air force there in an effort to use Chungking as a base of operations against Japan. Although the American air force might appear to the desperate Chungking people as a God-sent aid it is clear that the presence of the American Air Force can only mean disaster to Chungking in the end.

From the past, the American dollar imperialism has had its eyes set on China. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's report made after his return to Washington indicates that the United States is attaching great economic importance to the entire continent of Asia. Once the Americans get their air force and their dollar firmly established in Chungking territory, it is clear that the United States will try to exploit Asia militarily as well as economically.

As the fapi has collapsed to all intents and purposes, it is logical that there should be a demand for counter-measures. One of them is to use a new currency. But it is obvious that this cannot be done without a huge reserve of gold or American dollar. The Chungking regime cannot at present reorganize its finances without the aid of the United States. Chungking has lost its independence and has, from a financial standpoint, become a colony of the United States. At present, it seems that Chungking's finances, after the collapse of the fapi, are moving on the road which can only end in the domination of Chungking by the American dollar.

Fruits of Wisdom

Men are not to be judged by their looks, habits, and appearances; but by the character of their lives and conversations, and by their works.—It is better to be praised by one's own works than by the words of another.—L'Estrange.

* * *

It is only imperfection that complains of what is imperfect.—The more perfect we are, the more gentle and quiet we become toward the defects of others.—Fenelon.

* * *

Happy the man to whom heaven has given a morsel of bread without laying him under the obligation of thanking any other for it than itself.—Cervantes.

* * *

Nothing more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—La Fontaine.

* * *

A wise man in the company of those who are ignorant, has been compared to a beautiful girl in the company of blind men.—Saadi.

* * *

It is better to bear the ills we have, than to anticipate those which may never come.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Nothing is more disgraceful than insincerity.—Cicero

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Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.—Cleon.

* * *

A person with a bad name is already half-hanged.—Old Proverb.

DE GAULLE'S RIFT WITH BRITAIN-U.S. WIDENS

Differences Rooted in North African Landing Campaign

By SAKAE NUNOKAWA

As the Anglo-American invasion of northern France gets under way looming up abreast of it is the irritating problem of De Gaulle. Like the proverbial ghost sneaking out of the graveyard, this problem lurking behind the scene is causing painful embarrassment to the Anglo-American leaders.

Since the North African invasion by the Anglo-Americans, strained relations have been existent between the French Committee for National Liberation at Algiers, headed by rebellious General De Gaulle and the domineering Anglo-Americans. Such a vexed political question should have been settled before the second front invasion had been decided on, but it was wilfully neglected. While the question thus stood unsettled, the Anglo-Americans saw fit to carry out their Normandy operations almost out of sheer desperation. Consequently the De Gaulle problem had to come up at a critical moment for proper settlement when the Anglo-Americans could hardly afford to be bothered.

The problem was squarely brought up before the British House of Commons on June 14, just two weeks after the invasion had begun. There the querulous members brusquely put up some pertinent interpellations. At this rather unlooked for assailing Churchill was reportedly taken aback in spite of himself. What could he do but, pointing out the gravity of the situation just developing from the invasion, resort to a gag rule? He said: "The question concerns not the Algiers regime and Britain alone but it also has a direct bearing on our relations with America. In other words, we must take into consideration the relations existing between the United States and that regime. Hence I must ask for your patience and tolerance on the matter."

What does Churchill's warning indicate—this showing of the white feather on his part which is scarcely in keeping with his usual haughtiness? But, it is not hard for us to surmise the seriousness of the situation surrounding the De Gaullist question.

Differences in Views

Why was it that Churchill tried so hard to avoid discussion of this subject? The reasons are plain, as it was indicated by his speech in the Parliament in which he said: "It is much feared that our discussion of this matter may further aggravate the difference of opinions existing between the Algiers regime and Britain."

However that may be, yet according to a reliable report, when De Gaulle met Churchill on June 5 in London there ensued a heated argument in which he insisted that so long as the Anglo-Americans were unwilling to recognize the Algiers regime as the Provisional French Government it could make no declaration to the French people. Still, it is a well-known fact that even among the British political circles there exists a considerable difference of opinions regarding the recognition of the Algiers regime.

As for America, Roosevelt made a frank statement at his press interview on June 13 to the following effect that defied the proponents of recognition: "We do not intend to recognize the Algiers regime as the Provisional French Government."

On the other hand, it was reported that since De Gaulle came to London on June 3 he went into conference with the representatives of other anti-Axis nations, and consequently those refugee governments representing Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Luxemburg, apparently ignoring the wishes of the Anglo-Americans, formally recognized the Algiers regime. And on the heel of this, it became the intentions of such others as Holland and Poland to approve it in the near future as a legitimate entity among the anti-Axis camp. It shows, since the question has thus been brought out in the open, to what extent opposing views exist on this mooted question between the smaller nations and the big powers.

But the trouble does not end here. That matter of bringing into France by the invaders 80 billion francs of money with the tricolored French flag printed on has further aggravated the situation.

This is condemned as an outrageous act, particularly by the De Gaullists. Howsoever it may have been done under the excuse of war expedience, the producing a bogus currency without obtaining the approval of even the De Gaullists indicates a lack of the sense of justice, to say the least. But the fact that the Algiers regime was never consulted on the scheme shows how the Anglo-Americans regard that faction.

On this very question Roosevelt was reported to have been upset at the press conference on June 13 when some pressmen tried to coax his views. However, he simply brushed away the irritating query thus: "It is a privilege reserved to the anti-Axis nations to issue currency on their collateral security, General Eisenhower has the right to issue currency, which is recognized by the international law."

But what De Gaulle said on this question is very significant. "The issuing of a new currency without either finding out the intentions of the French authorities or ascertaining the possibility of their guarantee on it, would surely further complicate the situation. It would inevitably bring on a bad inflation in France." Naturally dissatisfied as De Gaulle is with the Anglo-American bad faith, yet what he calls the French authorities in this case undoubtedly means his own faction!

Long Feud

Why does De Gaulle defy America? And why, at this critical moment when it would seem to be more profitable to make use of the De Gaullists, does America not do so? The reasons for these differences of views can be traced to the time of the North African invasion when a disagreement developed between De Gaulle and Eisenhower.

Their difference of ideas lay in the fact that while De Gaulle aspired to set up a "Free France," Eisenhower wanted to establish a puppet regime convenient to his country. The cause of the trouble goes back two years when in November, 1942, Eisenhower played a trick on General Darlan, so that he would have a better chance to succeed in his landing operations in North Africa and finally to get himself promoted to Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces there.

Recently when De Gaulle, backed by the Soviet influence, succeeded in ousting the Giraud group from the Algiers regime, which America desired to support, Eisenhower became further angered. And while trying to lead the Algiers regime in the leftist direction, De Gaulle showed an open opposition to the growth of American capitalistic and imperialistic influence there. Thus their relations went from bad to worse, with the prospect of a further strain.

After all, though it seems only natural to observe Britain at this time blindly following the lead of America, singular is the fact that a majority of the British press are strongly backing up the De Gaullists. Indeed this section of the British public opinion is giving Churchill a headache, causing him to call it a tough customer to deal with. That he was forced to put up a gag rule in the Commons, as was stated, was probably due to this reason as one of the compelling circumstances.

Now that the French people show in the face of the distressing Anglo-American encroachment a surprisingly cold front, it reflects in a way the existence of a strained relationship between the De Gaullist and the invaders. And this is destined to make the De Gaullist question a big enigma, a fearful problem.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Master,
I love thee,
Reveal to me, I pray,
How worthily I may adore thee;

Come, oh come,
Abide with me,
Indwell this narrow heart of mine:

When wilt thou give me power,
My God,
To serve thee truly?

Cleanse me from untruth,
O thou who art thyself alone
The Truth:

Come, dwell thou in my heart:

Sinful I am, and very weak,
And yet thy power,
O Saviour-God,
Can save, can save, from blackest depths of shame and sin.

* * *

No saint is he
Who harboureth within contempt of any man
However low or sin-besmeared:

No hope is left of spiritual peace
For him who harboureth contempt of any man,
Not if he give his very life to save his soul:

Filthy and contemptible himself
Is he who harboureth contempt of any man:
For, as a man shall think, deep in his secret soul,
So shall that man become.

* * *

Grant, Lord, this boon alone:

I ask not riches nor prosperity,
I ask not Heaven;

But this I ask,
Gift far beyond all other gifts,
Which is itself,
Life, bliss, salvation:

I ask this only—
Fellowship undying
With that which is supremely, wholly Good,

* * *

This is my last petition:—

My God, who knowest all,
Be very near to me:

Send down thy grace, thy love,
As here my soul, adoring,
Bows at thy feet:

This, this is all I need,
Thyself, thy grace.